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IMPLEMENTATION OF FOREST-RELATED DECISIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT AT THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS, INCLUDING AN EXAMINATION OF SECTORAL AND CROSS-SECTORAL LINKAGES

Programme element I.2: Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation

Progress report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

As requested by the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Forests at its second session (see document E/CN.17/1996/24), the present progress report has been prepared for the purpose of further guiding substantive discussion of programme element I.2, entitled "Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation", of the programme of work of the Panel.

Deforestation and forest degradation constitute a serious problem in many countries. Evidence accumulated in the last decade has shown that it is preferable to address the underlying causes of deforestation by utilizing a focused approach that concentrates on reversing the damaging processes and promoting the most beneficial ones. It is possible to decide what changes are or are not harmful only against a background represented by a national policy framework for sustainable development and a national forest policy that jointly and consistently make the best possible judgement of optimum forest cover (how much, where and of what kind) in order to meet most effectively diverse needs for forest goods and services. Policies for forests (and trees outside forests) need to be consistent with such a national policy framework for sustainable development including overall economic, land-use, environment and development policies.

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This report represents a further step towards defining the usefulness of the diagnostic framework proposed in the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.17/IPF/1996/2) presented for the consideration of the Panel at its second session. The present report recalls the discussions at the second session of the Panel; reviews briefly some additional actions taken since the second session of the Panel; focuses on how to use the diagnostic framework to assist developing and developed countries to identify the causes of deforestation and forest degradation; and concludes with a set of conclusions and proposals for action for discussion by the Panel.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present progress report covers programme element I.2, entitled "Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation", of the programme of work of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Forests.

2. At its third session, the Commission on Sustainable Development defined programme element I.2 as consisting in the need to "identify and consider ways to address the underlying causes of deforestation, forest degradation and the difficulties in implementing sustainable forest management, with particular attention to cross-sectoral factors, including the impact on and from forests, at the national and international levels, such as consumption and production patterns, poverty, population growth, pollution, terms of trade, discriminatory trade practices and unsustainable policies related to sectors such as agriculture, energy and trade". 1/

3. The Panel, at its first session (see document E/CN.17/IPF/1995/3, para. 18), emphasized that preparation for the discussion of the issue would require the judicious consideration of an array of contributing factors, many of them of a cross-sectoral nature, and recommended that a report on the underlying causes and cross-sectoral influences on forest degradation and deforestation and on the difficulties of implementing sustainable forest management should be prepared, bringing together key work in the area and identifying gaps.

4. At its second session, the Panel discussed the report of the Secretary-General on this programme element (E/CN.17/IPF/1996/2), taking into account the relevant paragraphs of the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests (Forest Principles) 2/ and chapter 11 of Agenda 21. 3/ The report presented to the Panel at its second session proposed a new, focused approach that concentrated on reversing the most damaging processes related to deforestation and forest degradation and promoting those measures that would be most beneficial. Furthermore, the report described the kind of changes that were affecting the quantity and quality of all types of forests; proposed ways to identify the causes of many detrimental changes; analysed why it was so difficult to implement sustainable forest management; and recommended ways to improve all these aspects. The report also highlighted the need to concentrate on maintaining or developing forests in appropriate places for the relevant reasons.

5. The Panel noted that the causes of deforestation and degradation were complex and could be different in different countries and circumstances. Some originated in different sectors of the national economy but others might be transboundary or international in nature. The Panel also noted the key role of this programme element in guiding, and serving as a basis for, action in respect of each of the other programme elements of its programme of work included in categories I through V.

6. This progress report, although it stands by itself, is based on the aforementioned document presented to the Panel at its second session (E/CN.17/IPF/1996/2) and should be regarded as its continuation but one focusing

particularly on the gaps and issues identified in discussion at the second session of the Panel. In this context, this report is a step forward in the definition of the diagnostic framework as a valuable management tool for identifying and addressing the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation. It should be noted that the report takes into consideration paragraphs 7, 10 and 13 of the Statement on Biological Diversity and Forests from the Convention on Biological Diversity to the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (E/CN.17/IPF/1996/9, annex), as contained in the annex to decision II/9, entitled "Forests and biological diversity", adopted by the Second Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Jakarta, Indonesia, 6-17 November 1995.

7. This progress report was prepared jointly by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the secretariat of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Forests, Division for Sustainable Development of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the United Nations Secretariat. The report is based on a study prepared by the Overseas Development Administration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

8. Section I of this report recalls the main elements discussed by the Panel at its second session. Section II reviews briefly actions taken for addressing the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation. Section III elaborates further the concept of developing and using a diagnostic framework as a tool to assist developing and developed countries in identifying the causes of deforestation and forest degradation that are most significant to them. Section IV offers a set of conclusions and proposals for action for the consideration of the Panel.

I. DISCUSSION AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE PANEL

9. The Panel at its second session emphasized that there were rational justifications for many changes in forest structure and cover and that deforestation need not necessarily be harmful if planned within the context of national policies for sustainable land use. Indeed, it might often be better to use the more neutral terms "replacement" and "modification" instead of "deforestation" and "forest degradation", as suggested in the report of the Secretary-General presented to the Panel at its second session.

10. The Panel noted the range of diverse factors that affected deforestation and forest degradation, and that these factors operated in different ways, at different scales and times, and in different places. Of particular concern to the Panel were social and economic issues including poverty, land tenure and property rights, and patterns of consumption and production. Land-use issues including unsustainable agricultural practices, grazing pressure, forest fires and the role of plantations and market-related factors were observed to operate in a number of ways and included undervaluation of wood and non-wood forest products, land markets and land speculation. Extrasectoral dimensions, including energy policies affecting the use of wood-based fuels, policies in other sectors and their impact on forest management, and conservation of biodiversity would be of particular importance. International policies including debt and structural adjustment, international trade and transboundary

pollution were also highlighted as being significant causes. Each of these factors would be of a different importance and exert different kinds of influences in countries at different times.

11. The Panel also noted that addressing underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation required accurate and timely information on the full range of goods and services provided by forests to society, as well as the economic contribution of forests in the widest sense, and data on changes and modifications taking place in terms of both quantity and quality of forest cover. Such information would need to be supported, in some cases, by capacity-building and improved planning.

12. Participatory mechanisms and approaches were considered to be especially important in order to facilitate the planning process and to address underlying causes and to promote sustainable forest management. Improved donor coordination and international collaboration in programmes addressing deforestation and forest degradation were considered to be necessary. Promotion of adequate legislation and other measures, such as environmental impact assessments, might be required as a basis for action against uncontrolled conversion of forest to other types of land use. All these approaches should be employed to address and correct underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation.

13. The Panel also discussed the central role of understanding the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation and regarded this as the basis for action in respect of each of the other programme elements of its programme of work. There are many cross-cutting issues that may be brought together in the analysis of causes, and in formulating policies and actions to combat unsustainable management and use of forests, and in identifying and implementing policies to enhance forest cover. The Panel also noted that there were a number of government-sponsored initiatives under way in support of this programme element, and that relevant activities might be undertaken under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 4/ the Convention on Biological Diversity, 5/ and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa. 6/

II. ADDRESSING UNDERLYING CAUSES

14. Some related issues have been addressed through different initiatives undertaken or completed since the second session of the Panel. These include the Norwegian initiative study on long-term trends and prospects in the supply and demand for wood products and possible implications for sustainable forest management. This study found that the demand for wood products, including fuelwood, would increase in future and that this was related to projected increases in human population and wealth. At the same time, it was expected that demands for other services of forests would also increase. For example, the study predicted increasing demand for recreation, wilderness and nature conservation, particularly in societies where wealth was increasing. It also noted that formal sector arable land requirements to the year 2016 might involve conversion of some 45 million hectares (ha) of forest in developing countries.

If subsistence farming and livestock farming do not move to more intensive and productive forms, it is expected that an additional 100-200 million ha of forests will be converted or degraded. This has broad implications for the future management of forests in terms of possibilities of raising productivity of forests; integrated land-use planning; and management of forests for multiple products and services.

15. Changing consumption and production patterns were addressed in a recent report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.17/1996/5 and Add.1) to the fourth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development which also highlighted a predicted increase in demand for wood and other forest products. A report prepared by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) on the paper cycle again predicted increased global consumption of forest products, but emphasized the opportunities for improved efficiency and environmental sustainability.

16. None of these studies, however, examined explicit links among production, supply and consumption and deforestation or forest degradation in specific countries, but each examined instead global aggregate trends and predictions.

17. It should be noted that subjects related to (a) the forestry-specific ramifications of present consumption and production patterns in different parts of the world and (b) the international underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation are extremely complex and difficult to deal with. However, both issues are specially relevant for this and other programme elements of the Panel's programme of work, especially in categories I, II and IV. The discussions of the Panel at its second session highlighted the need to undertake analysis of both subjects. The research studies necessary for such analysis are practically impossible to undertake within the time-frame of the Panel. They should be based on the careful consideration of data and figures whose compilation from many different sources as well as in-depth strategic analysis would require a longer period of time. It is considered, therefore, that the Panel may wish to recommend that these kind of studies should be recognized as priorities for future international action.

III. THE DIAGNOSTIC FRAMEWORK

18. The Panel at its second session recognized that changes in forest structure and cover must be addressed first at the country level. It called, therefore, for the development and use of a diagnostic framework to assist developing and developed countries to identify the causes of deforestation and forest degradation that were most significant to them. Such a framework was illustrated in the report of the Secretary-General on this topic presented to the Panel at its second session. If it was developed, it would enable countries to:

(a) Assess the extent and quality of their present forest cover;

(b) Consider the extent and quality of forest cover desired;

(c) Decide, against this background, whether the changes taking place were harmful or beneficial;

(d) Analyse the chain of causes (from direct to underlying) that were leading to any harmful changes;

(e) Identify those causes that were most significant and would most readily respond to treatment (some causes may offer little possibility of manoeuvre such as transboundary pollution, for example);

(f) Decide on the most effective ways of achieving the desired outcome;

(g) Determine priorities for action;

(h) Periodically assess the effectiveness of any action taken and the progress towards the forest condition desired.

19. The incorporation of the diagnostic framework as a tool into a country's sustainable development planning process could be used to develop practical and flexible management tools for land-use planning related to forests. It could be helpful in defining the elements of a national forest policy, an essential prerequisite of sustainable forest management. The diagnostic framework could therefore be used to help prepare a national policy framework as well as forest action plans or programmes, or as part of policy reforms or a revision of an existing plan or programme. It could also be used in the development of other environmental and land-use plans, for example, national biodiversity strategies and action plans or national environmental and natural resource development programmes.

20. The preparation of such a diagnostic framework would enable each country to undertake its own analysis of the conditions specific to it; it would allow a wide range of national factors to be taken into account, particularly the interaction of different sectoral policies, and a nation's international obligations; and it would draw attention, where appropriate, to those circumstances in which global or external influences were important as driving forces of change.

21. One advantage of using this diagnostic framework (see table 1) lies in the way the different steps in applying the diagnostic framework could link closely with, or be the result of, other programme elements of the Panel's programme of work, as for example:

(a) Step (a) and programme element III.1 (a) (Assessment of the multiple benefits of all types of forests) and forest resource assessment;

(b) Step (b) and programme elements I.1 (Progress in national forest and land-use plans) and thus national forest action plans and national forest programmes; I.5 (Needs and requirements of countries with low forest cover); and III.1 (b) (Methodologies for proper valuation of the multiple benefits of forests);

(c) Steps (c) and (h) being based on the use of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management (programme element III.2);

(d) Steps (f) and (g) providing relevant material for programme element II (International cooperation in financial assistance and technology transfer for sustainable forest management).

22. It is also evident that the same process can be applied effectively to the diagnosis of any other changes in the quantity and quality of forest cover such as those addressed under Panel programme elements I.4 (Fragile ecosystems affected by desertification, and the impact of airborne pollution on forests) and I.5 (Needs and requirements of countries with low forest cover). It can also be directly linked with any considerations arising from various other international agreements.

Table 1. Links between the diagnostic framework and other Panel programme elements

Step in the diagnostic framework	Programme element
(a) Assessing quality and quantity of present forest cover	III.1 (a)
(b) Optimum forest cover	I.1, I.5, III.1 (b)
(c) Assessing changes in forest cover	III.2, III.1 (a)
(d) Chain of causation	
(e) Identifying significant causes	
(f) Policy option	II
(g) Priorities for action	II
(h) Monitoring progress	III.2

23. The use of the diagnostic framework should be neither time-consuming nor expensive. For example, an initial analysis based on existing information could probably be made through a consultation among representatives of different interested groups meeting for less than a week. Suggestions about the kinds of information required are made later in this report. This analysis should lead directly to defining the chains of causation, identifying the most significant causes and suggesting the most effective action. However, in some instances, it is possible that there may not be enough information to make a judgement. In such cases, the collection of the relevant information must be the first step.

24. The use of the diagnostic framework should be both iterative and progressive, for several reasons. First, the goal (the desired quantity and quality of forest) is likely to change as overall national policies and priorities evolve; second, as one limiting factor is removed, another will assume greater significance; and third, the international context may change and alter the setting in which national decisions should be made.

25. Two separate elements should be involved in the use of the diagnostic framework:

(a) Defining the desired extent and quality of forest cover;

(b) Identifying harmful changes and diagnosing their causes.

26. These are analogous to deciding what the characteristics are of a healthy body, detecting signs of disease and diagnosing their causes.

A. The forest cover desired

27. It is not essential that this assessment of optimum forest cover be very detailed but it should give a broad estimate of the amounts, kinds and locations of forest that the country considers necessary to meet its requirements for various purposes, such as:

(a) Soil and water conservation;

(b) Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;

(c) Growing of timber and non-wood forest products;

(d) Providing of energy and fuel;

(e) Planned conversion to sustainable agriculture;

(f) Other social benefits, such as generating employment, recreation and providing a source of livelihood;

(g) Carbon sequestration.

(The information should be sufficiently detailed to show whether trends in the quantity and quality of forest are diverging significantly from the desired condition. It is likely that the information available will become more detailed at each successive iteration.)

28. These will be reached by examining the outputs from such measures as, for example, national development strategies, natural resource plans, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national forest action plans and programmes, mapping of erosion hazard, designation of forests for catchment protection, predictions of timber supply and demand and survey of land potential for agriculture.

B. Use of the diagnostic framework

29. The process of diagnosis is likely to differ in detail from country to country, or even between different regions within a country, but a typical example might include the following steps:

1. Diagnosis of chain of causation

(a) Identification of areas where the forest was changing in quantity (decrease or increase) or quality (deterioration or improvement);

(b) Classification of these areas into types with similar characteristics;

(c) For each type, determination of the direct cause or causes of the change (for example, excessive or careless extraction of timber) and the main agents and actors;

(d) Moving from the identified direct causes to those next up along the chain of causation (for example, lack of regulation and control; nature of concession policy; delays in establishing permanent forest estate). Note that each direct cause may lead to more than one further up along the chain of causation;

(e) Continuation of this process of analysis as far as possible.

30. Information for this analysis would be obtained from all available sources: local and personal knowledge; official records; ground-truthing; official statistics and reports, and so forth. The result would be a branching "tree" of causes, each tier less direct than the preceding tier. The significance of the change would be assessed against the desired condition, using appropriate criteria and indicators. The various stages, and possible sources of information, are set out in table 2.

Table 2. Using the diagnostic framework: information and sources

Information need	Source of information
1. Identify symptoms: areas undergoing rapid, unplanned or irreversible change: Where Scale Nature of change	Forestry sector reviews and reports, personal knowledge, direct observation, ground-truthing, government reports, reports of international agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), remote sensing, action plans for other international agreements, for example, the Convention on Biological Diversity
2. Identify direct causes of change: Agents and actors	Local records, ground-truthing, local knowledge, direct observation, government reports on forest and other sectors
3. Identify indirect causes, underlying forces driving direct causes and interactions between them: uncovering the chain of explanation	Policy analysis, tracking extrasectoral influences and policies, macroeconomic policies and pressures, international policies, personal knowledge, reports of various government departments

2. Identification of limiting factors or priorities for action

31. At this stage, the nature of the analysis would change. An attempt should now be made to identify those causes that are more significant than others or likely to respond more readily to remedial action. The criteria to be used might include:

(a) Time-scale (can policies be implemented immediately and are they likely to yield results in the short term, or are they mid- or long-term in perspective?);

(b) Sectoral responsibility (does responsibility for their implementation lie within the forest sector, in other sectors of the economy, or perhaps outside the jurisdiction of the country itself?);

(c) Scale (are the policy options effective at a local, regional or national scale? Do they require some supranational or international initiative?);

(d) Availability of information;

(e) Capacity to act.

3. Periodic assessment and iteration

32. The diagnostic process should be repeated at intervals. The time lapse will be determined by local circumstances, and particularly by the kind of action necessary and the likely response time. For example, if the action required was local, such as providing local opportunities for employment, it might be useful to repeat the diagnosis after one year; if the necessary action required new legislation and training of staff, the period would be longer. As a rough guide, it would probably be useful to conduct a complete diagnosis every five years.

33. In summary, the diagnostic framework acts as a tool to:

(a) Identify the causes of, and possible solutions to, deforestation and forest degradation;

(b) Prioritize options for action and points for effective implementation;

(c) Periodically monitor progress towards forest plan objectives.

34. In order to be successful, the development of the diagnostic framework would need to be supported by the collection of accurate and updated information, capacity-building, donor coordination and participatory approaches and mechanisms. Examples of policies that have contributed to deforestation and forest degradation should be identified, and inappropriate policy incentives within the forestry sector - and in some countries inappropriate policies outside it - should be corrected. Policies and actions that have had a beneficial effect on forest structure and cover should also be identified, so

that information on effective measures to combat unsustainable practice can be gathered and disseminated.

35. The diagnostic framework proposed in this report, as a sustainable forest management tool, is available for immediate test application. The most convenient way to proceed would be to select a series of case-studies in countries with widely differing forest and development profiles. It would be most valuable and instructive if examples were to include a range of countries characterized by one or more of the following:

(a) High rate of deforestation or forest degradation;

(b) Increasing forest area;

(c) Desertification;

(d) Boreal, temperate or arid zone forests;

(e) High and low ratios of population to forest area;

(f) Both developed and developing economies.

36. In addition to their use in the countries concerned, these studies should be drawn together in order to refine the diagnostic framework and to determine whether any valid and useful wider generalizations can be made from them concerning approaches to addressing the issue.

37. In applying the diagnostic framework, very special attention should be paid to its contribution to integrated approaches to land use and development planning, and to harmonizing policies both inside and outside the forestry sector, and to the scope and opportunities for international action in addressing underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS FOR ACTION

38. At its second session, the Panel recognized that deforestation and forest degradation were complex issues, and that many of the factors causing them interacted and were in some cases synergistic. Many lie outside the forest sector, while others, such as unsustainable timber extraction, are linked to the forest sector. Most of the factors are social and economic in character. Inappropriate policy choices and approaches in other sectors can influence deforestation and forest degradation. The causes of deforestation and forest degradation are often country-specific, and simplistic conclusions or overgeneralized solutions or prescriptions for policy should be avoided. Each country, whether developing or developed, will have a particular set of circumstances, in terms both of the direct and underlying causes and of the scope for action in addressing them. Poverty and consumption patterns as well as land speculation, land tenure and land markets may also have a major influence on deforestation.

39. Deforestation and forest degradation pose a serious problem in many countries and the adoption of a more focused approach that concentrates on reversing the most damaging processes and promoting the most effectively beneficial ones is needed.

A. Consumption and production patterns

40. Long-term changes in consumption and production patterns in different parts of the world are important. It is a priority to review forestry-specific ramifications in the context of the work being done by the Commission on Sustainable Development, the Norwegian initiative and other relevant initiatives concerning long-term supply and demand of forest products.

41. International underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation are also important factors to be taken into account and need to be further analysed.

Proposal for action

* To urge countries and international organizations to prepare in-depth strategic studies of forestry-specific ramifications of present consumption and production patterns in developing and developed countries, with special emphasis given to the positive and negative effects on the sustainable management and use of forests. These studies should also analyse international underlying causes, including transboundary economic forces as well as transboundary pollution.

B. National policy framework

42. In order to identify and address the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation and along the lines of the priorities identified in programme element I.1, a coordinated and integrated approach to land-use planning and national economic planning is needed that recognizes and takes into account all the cross-sectoral issues contained in the various Panel programme elements. These issues need to be addressed as a whole in a national policy framework for sustainable development that encompasses and harmonizes elements pertaining to sustainable development and environment plans, social and economic development programmes, national forest policy and plans and national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

Proposals for action

* To urge donor countries and international organizations, including regional development banks, to assist and finance research, case-studies and capacity-building activities in developing countries to allow an integrated approach towards:

(a) Formulation and application of a national forests policy, in the context of an overall national policy framework for sustainable development;

(b) Development of administrative structures and mechanisms to improve policy formulation and coordination, as well as planning, management and implementation of programmes;

(c) Application of environmental impact assessment as a planning tool and as a basis for action against uncontrolled forest conversions to other types of land use.

* To request donor countries and international organizations to support and assist developing countries in conducting strategic analysis of policies that have contributed to forest degradation and deforestation as well as of those that have had a positive effect.

C. Application of the diagnostic framework

43. In parallel with the required policy reforms for achieving sustainable forest management, the implementation of effective measures to address underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation should be based on the results obtained from the application of a comprehensive diagnostic framework. The comparability of results among countries is desirable to identify common patterns and issues of common interest and to promote regional and global cooperation on this subject.

44. In this context, the diagnostic framework would not only serve as a useful tool both in developing and in developed countries in analysing deforestation and forest degradation but also, in adapted forms, be invaluable in setting the objectives of national forest policies; in exploring the effects of policies of other sectors on deforestation and forest degradation and the ways in which modification of such policies might promote sustainable forest management; in using and refining criteria and indicators and methods of valuation; in identifying priorities for action and for official development assistance (ODA); in locating deficiencies in capacity (for example, in management and supervision, information, research or education); in relating to national action plans for other international agreements and conventions; and generally as a powerful management tool in furthering the implementation of sustainable forest management.

45. The main function of the diagnostic framework should be constructive, corrective and forward-looking. It would complement and strengthen other existing forest planning exercises and should be used also, together with criteria and indicators (see programme element III.2), as a tool for the periodic assessment of progress (programme element III.1 (a)). Viewed in this way, it would be fully as useful in developed as in developing countries, and in analysing positive changes in forest cover as in diagnosing the causes of forest deterioration.

Proposal for action

* To encourage and assist countries in testing the diagnostic framework in a number of case-studies in order to:

(a) Develop and test its usefulness as a positive management tool in those countries for improved policy formulation and implementation;

(b) Refine the diagnostic framework itself.

Notes

1/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 12 (E/1995/32), chap. I, sect. D, annex I, sect. III, para. I.2.

2/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex III.

3/ Ibid., annex II.

4/ A/49/84/Add.2, annex, appendix II.

5/ See United Nations Environment Programme, Convention on Biological Diversity (Environmental Law and Institutions Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

6/ A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.